

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 1, 1940

Subject..... Shun Pao - Notice re naturalisation in China of a German-

Jew appearing on 28.6.40

Made by..... D.S. Pharasym Forwarded by..... Supt. Mason

Reference the query of P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached translation of a notice appearing in the Shun Pao of 28.6.40 in connection with the naturalisation of one "Hanna" in China, enquiries made by C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh show that the advertiser is named Hannach, a German-Jew of 28 years of age. Mr. Hannach is one of the shareholders of the Sino-Chemica Co., Room 401-3, House 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. His application for naturalisation which was made through lawyers Lieu Shih-fang (劉士芳) and Wong Chien (王健) who have a joint office at Room 407, House 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, has been approved by the Chungking Government.

  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

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28-6-47 Am

Shan Pao (advertisement) :-

~~NOTICE BY "TANG" IN CONNECTION WITH HIS NATURALISATION~~  
~~IN CHINA~~

Notice is hereby given to the effect that I have  
now been approved as a naturalized citizen of the Republic of  
China.

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CHINA PRESS.

APR 28 1939

No. S. B. 1

Date

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### To Become Chinese

Known as Mr. Ma, a young Englishman in Chungking who works in the Chinese Publicity Department and broadcasts daily in English from Station XGOX is a popular but mysterious figure.

His real name is J. A. McCawland, but he won't respond to it, preferring Mr. Ma. Tall, thin, and always unshaven, he looks like a monk in his inevitable long Chinese gown. He lives a frugal, hermit's life, hates publicity, shuns foreigners, and rebuffs visitors. To callers his usual query is: "Why do you waste your time and mine?"

Educated at Oxford University, he receives a meager salary of \$50 per month. The Publicity Department offered him \$200; but he protested that he couldn't "spend that much."

He has applied for a Chinese passport, and is due to become a Chinese citizen in 1941.

### Frenchtown Scene

Early yesterday afternoon at the intersection of Avenue du Roi Albert and Rue de la Paix, a riotous police pincers with an Annamite constable for the return of his confiscated license. The policeman is adamant.

Some two score yards down the street, all the more obvious because of the crowd gathered around it, a portable gambling table catfishing to "Ba-ba-keh" enthusiasts. People laughingly bet money and lose. The policeman doesn't interfere.

DES. FILE

P.A. to the (S. Br.)  
28/4

702

SHANGHAI TIMES

## Young Briton Who Wants To Become A Chinese

But Must Wait Until He Has Completed His Five  
Years' Residence; Now Attached To General  
Chiang's Headquarters At Hankow

HANKOW, August 27.—Mr. Allan John McCausland, the young Englishman attached to General Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters here, who recently applied for naturalization as a Chinese subject, will, it is understood, not be granted Chinese nationality—for the time being at any rate.

Mr. McCausland has only been in China two years and the law requires at least five years' residence in China before anyone can be naturalized.

It was at first thought that, owing to Mr. McCausland's close proximity to the Generalissimo, this time formality might be waived. Now, however, it is understood that the Chinese authorities feel they can make no exception in his case.

Mr. McCausland came to China in August 1936.

**Educated At Oxford**  
Educated at Oxford, he studied Chinese for 10 years by himself before he left England for China.

Asked what prompted him to study Chinese, Mr. McCausland said it was just curiosity in the beginning. He had already studied Latin, French and Italian. It was difficult to get a good Chinese teacher in England so he decided to study Chinese himself.

He used the famous Kang Hsi dictionary, the dictionary edited by Emperor Kang Hsi of the Manchu Dynasty, in his studies, and in the following ten years he read most of the Chinese books in the libraries in England.

Then he became so fascinated with China that he decided to leave his parents at Christchurch, near Bournemouth, two years ago to come to China.

**Edits Magazine**  
Arriving in Shanghai he became quickly associated with a group of Chinese writers, including Liu Yutang, who wrote "My Country and

My People." They started the monthly magazine "West Wind," the first issue of which appeared on September 1, 1936.

Now Mr. McCausland is publisher and editor-in-chief of the magazine, which continues functioning in Hankow. It is one of the most popular periodicals in China today, featuring translations into Chinese as it does of articles from foreign publications and special articles on social life in Europe and Asia.

**New at Headquarters**  
Mr. McCausland joined the Chinese Generalissimo's Headquarters when the Chinese Government moved to Hankow from Nanking. He has been connected with the publicity department of the Ministry of Political Affairs. His official title with the headquarters is a technical expert, while his main work is to translate Chinese news into English and broadcast such news in English over the Hankow radio broadcasting station every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 p.m.

In China Mr. McCausland is known as Ma Ping-mo, or a man of good manners and peace.

When Reuter's correspondent met Mr. McCausland, or Mr. Ma as he prefers to be addressed, at a Chinese Government office recently, he was conversing in Chinese with several Chinese officials about his present work.

**Likes Chinese Clothes**  
Mr. McCausland was proud of his black silk Chinese long gown, which he declared was the "most comfortable clothing in the world."

Tall and slender he has dark hair parted on the side, heavy eye-brows and deep-set eyes. He is not married and declares that his family have no objections to his becoming Chinese.—Reuter.

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## Local Briton Becoming Chinese Citizen Shortly

John Alban McCausland, Oxford University graduate of 1936, expects to become a naturalized Chinese citizen by the end of this month.

His decision, McCausland told an interviewer in Hankow, was motivated by liking for the Chinese, whose modes of living, customs and traditions were in closer harmony with his own ideals of existence. He stated that he felt more at home in China and found here a greater opportunity for the future than elsewhere. Furthermore, he wanted to work among the Chinese people, and as such, he wanted to be one of their own instead of remaining foreign to them.

Mr. McCausland arrived in Hankow from Shanghai early in June. Invited to a Black Chinese king gown, he refused to talk

with his interviewer since in the Chinese language. He also wished to be addressed as Mr. Ma Pin-ho, which, he said would be his legal Chinese name when his naturalization becomes effective.

Mr. McCausland, who is 36 years old, arrived in China in 1936, having graduated with a B.A. degree from Oxford University a year previously. After his arrival, he spent most of his time in Shanghai, teaching English to the Chinese. Meantime, he also edited a magazine in Chinese, entitled "The Humanity Magazine," which is devoted to political and social subjects. He can read and write Chinese well.

Tall, slim and asthmatic, Mr. McCausland has now become Mr. Ma of the Political Training Department of the National Military Council, Hankow.

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24/7

November 1, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

U.S. CITIZEN TAKES OUT CHINESE PAPERS

Mr. H.F. Lowler, age 30, an American citizen, has joined the Transportation Corps of the 50th Group of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Boy Scouts. He was formerly in the employ of the Ford Motor Car Factory, Pootung.

Mr. Lowler will undertake to drive cars and to do repair work. He will also assist in the rescuing of wounded soldiers at the front.

Mr. Lowler has resigned from his post in the Ford Factory and has become a naturalized Chinese citizen. His Chinese name is "Leh Wei-foong" ( 李維豐 ).

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July 26, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers published the following article on July 25:-

RULES FOR ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES TO NATURALIZED CHINESE  
CITIZENS

The Police Bureau was on July 24 instructed by the Shanghai City Government to comply with the following order received from the Ministry of Interior:-

As a means of proof, naturalization certificates should be issued to those foreign subjects who have been naturalized as Chinese citizens and their wives and children as well as those who have secured Chinese citizenship through marriage, adoption, etc. A set of revised measures has been drawn up for the issue of such certificates, whereby the applicant (if he or she is a minor, the certificate can be applied for by his or her parents on behalf) should submit an application written in both Chinese and foreign languages according to forms together with two 4" copies of his or her photograph showing the head and shoulders and \$0.60 as "procedure fee" to the local district authorities for transmission to the Ministry of Interior as a means of reference as well as for the purpose of issuing the necessary certificate.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7802

Section 1, Special Branch *Siddok*  
REPORT

Date April 5, 1937.

Subject Chinese naturalization of an American missionary, Care Marvin Hensley.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by *J. Boyne D. S. I*

With reference to the attached newspaper translation, I have to report that according to information obtained from official sources at Nanking, the American missionary answering the Chinese name of Han En Chi (韓恩池), whose proper name is Care Marvin Hensley, applied for Chinese citizenship to the Social Bureau of the Nanking City Government about the middle of February, 1937 and received his naturalization-permit from the same Bureau on March 19. Mr. Hensley is known to have been devoted to the missionary work in South China for a period of some 18 years.

The information that Mr. Hensley's wife and son will come to China from Los Angeles this autumn for the purpose of obtaining Chinese naturalization lacks confirmation. There is no indication, whatsoever, that the former - who opposed her husband's proposal to obtain Chinese naturalization two years ago - is likely to come to China and follow the example of her husband.

Particulars concerning the aforementioned individual have been recorded for future reference, there being no previous record of him in the Special Branch.

D.C. (Special Br.)



*Kuh Pao-hwa*  
D. I.

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262

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Shun Pao (Nanking telegram):- 20.3.37

AMERICAN MISSIONARY TO TAKE OUT CHINESE NATURALIZATION

Mr. "Hen En Chi" (韓恩池), a native of Los Angeles, has been in China for eighteen years undertaking missionary work in Kwangtung Province.

Last month he applied for Chinese citizenship, and yesterday he received from the Nanking City Government a permit for his naturalization as a Chinese subject.

He has always opposed extra-territoriality in China which he deemed unreasonable. He has never wished to be protected by his Consulate and he has already returned his American passport to the American Consulate.

He gives as his reason for taking out Chinese naturalization the fact that he admires the dignified and courteous attitude and the righteous character of the Chinese people.

His wife and son will come to China this Autumn to be registered as Chinese citizens.

D. J. Kuh.

T.B.  $\frac{22}{3}$

SHANGHAI DISTRICT POLICE  
S. R. RECLINER  
No. D 2802  
Date 3/21/37

March 20, 1937.

Morning Translation

Shun Pao (Hankow telegram):-

SECOND COURT INVESTIGATION CONCERNING LIU LU YIN

Liu Lu Yin, a C.E.C. member who was arrested in Shanghai in connection with a political murder and who was later handed over to the judicial authorities in Hupeh, was formally questioned for the second time by the Wuchang District Court. It is learned that he personally wrote a statement admitting regret for his actions.

Chen Huan Tsang, the assassin of General Yang Yung Tai, ex-Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, has also been transferred to the same Court, and was questioned separately by Procurator Chu Tseng Chan.

Shun Pao (Nanking telegram):-

AMERICAN MISSIONARY TO TAKE OUT CHINESE NATURALIZATION

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His wife and son will come to China this Autumn to be registered as Chinese citizens.

National Herald and other local newspapers:

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

The other day a gambling den operated by a Russian named "Victor Akman" (维克多阿克门) on Yu Yuen Road was raided by the Municipal Police and seven persons of German and Russian nationality, including "Victor Akman" himself, a journalist and a musician, were arrested. Owing to the fact that Yu Yuen Road is an extra-Settlement road, the case was handed over to the Shanghai District Court at Nantao for trial.

The case was heard yesterday and "Victor Akman" was sentenced to two months' imprisonment (or a fine of \$1 per day) on a charge of assembling persons to gamble for the purpose of gain. The remaining accused were fined \$20 each.

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# American Takes Out Chinese Citizenship

## Missionary Hopes Wife In U. S. Will Follow His Example

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—An American, now in his forty-fourth year, with a red-haired, blue-eyed, and a long line of ancestry, has been in China since 1907. He has been a missionary, and has been a naturalized Chinese citizen. He is now an American passport holder here.

From a long line of immigrants who migrated and kept their own identity for the past 300 years, he has been a naturalized Chinese citizen of whatever land he has been in. He has been a naturalized Chinese citizen of the United States as "100 years ago," he traces his ancestry back to Anglo-French descent, the line of which goes back to the time when the first American missionaries came to China. The Hensleys line gradually grew and finally settled in Southern Missouri from which

state grandfather Henry and his Pennsylvania Dutch wife crossed the plains going west in the early 'Fifties, eventually landing in California. On his mother's side, he comes from another line of Anglo-French who crossed the Atlantic and settled in New England to become old colonial stock, finally leaving in the early 'Fifties to go to California by ship around the Horn.

Born in 1897, Henry was born in Willets, California in 1897, moved to the southern part of the state where he met and married Miss Mable Lowe of Indiana, both of them going to Los Angeles to study, being ordained ministers in 1919. Shortly after being ordained, the Hensleys came to China and started work in Kwangtung province where they have been active in several places, notably Sainam in the Samshui district living with Dr. and Mrs.

George M. Henry and family in the Kwangtung district. He has been back to the United States on furlough only once, not less than once in five years. His wife and two daughters are at present on their second furlough and expect to return to China soon.

Questioned as to his reason for becoming a Chinese citizen, he said, "I have learned to love this land as my own land and her people as my own people. I expect to spend the rest of my life in China, the land of my adoption, therefore I appealed to the Chinese Government for the privilege of citizenship. I have been considering taking this step for over two years, and in doing so I trust it will help in a little measure to increase the long-standing feeling of friendship existing between America and China. I am willing, if necessary, to lay down my

life in the interest of China's spiritual, moral and social welfare."

While Hensley's Unaffected

Hensley has been in Peking for two months, his petition for citizenship has been nominally accepted and expect for a few formal details, as a Chinese citizen. The step, he has been told, will not affect the citizenship of his wife and two daughters who all speak Cantonese fluently, giving them the individual privilege of changing. He hopes, however, that Mrs. Hensley will follow his footsteps and become a Chinese citizen in the near future on returning from furlough in the United States.

The renunciation of Hensley as a Chinese citizen will make him the first American to take this step in China. He is now a resident of the United States and a resident of the United States who made the decision that month.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. 7802  
Date February 20, 1937

Subject Newspaper report re naturalisation of 46 foreigners at Nanking.

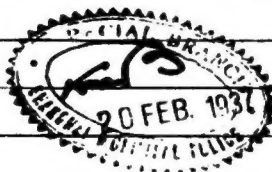
Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

With reference to attached report in the China Press of 18.2.37 to the effect that 46 foreign residents in Nanking had taken out naturalization papers with the Social Bureau of the Nanking Municipality, enquiries made at Police Bureau of Shanghai City Government show that no information has been received locally from Nanking in regard to this matter.

A private letter of enquiry was accordingly dispatched to the Nanking Municipality, to which a reply was received this morning. A translation of the letter, which is self-explanatory, is attached.

Tan Shao-liang  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).



translation of a letter from the Nanking Bureau of Finance addressed to Supt. Tan Kue-liang.

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February 18, 1937.

Your favour has been duly received.

The report that 46 foreigners have registered with our <sup>Social</sup> bureau for naturalization as Chinese citizens is not true.

A few days ago, an American named Care Marvin Hensley took out naturalization paper from this <sup>Social</sup> bureau. He is now residing in the Li Chih (勵志) Society, Chung San East Road, Nanking. The original English name of the naturalized American is herewith attached for reference.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed): Pan Ker Ya of the Bureau of Finance,  
Nanking.

1932

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1937

# 46 Foreigners In Nanking Naturalized

## Admiration Of Chinese Cul- ture Held Cause Of Step

Altogether 46 foreign residents in Nanking have accepted Chinese citizenship during the past eight years, according to a report just released by the Working Bureau of Social Welfare.

Of the 46 foreigners, 25 are Germans, 10 Americans, 10 Chinese, 4 White Russians, 4 Japanese, 1 English, one Greek, one Belgian and one Russian.

Admiration for Chinese culture and business interest were said to be the main causes that prompted them to be naturalized.

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